## THE MADISONIAN.

BY JOHN B. JONES.

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## THE MADISONIAN.

MR. CLAY.

In his Alexandria letter, Mr. Clay called the President a "weak, vacillating, faithless Chief Magistrate!" This was the language of Henry Clay, applied to John Tyler! Miserable, miserable beyond expression, and impotent as miserable, and contemptible as impotent, was such ribaldry. In what was Mr. Tyler vacillating? He and Mr. Clay agreed, years ago, that a Bank that appeared in the Globe a few weeks ago. of the United States was unconstitutional .-They took the doctrine from the school in which they were both bred. Mr. Clay has altered his opinion; Mr. Tyler has not altered his; and vet Mr. Clay lays the charge of vacillation upon Mr. Tyler! Did Mr. Clay suppose that such monstrosities, such inventions of absurdity would be swallowed by the People? Did he suppose that all men had lost their senses, as well as himself?

Mr. Clay pronounced Mr. Tyler an "unfaithful Magistrate." Unfaithful to whom? Unfaithful to what? Was he unfaithful to himself, to all his own opinions, and the convictions of his whole life? Was he unfaithful to his country? Has he shrunk at a perilous moment, from any duty, however responsible, from any effort, however arduous, to restore the prosperity, maintain the honor, and promote the best iuterests of the country? No, no. It was because he was faithful to the country, because he would not postpone its interests to Mr. Clay's advancement, because he would not be a tool in Mr. Clay's hands, because he could not be terrified, by the storm which was raised over his head, that he became an object of so much hatred. Mr. Clay, anxious to be regarded as a great Whig martyr, told the good People of Alexandria, that no one had been honored with a larger share of Executive enmity than himself. This was all for effect. It was not true that he had been honored with any enmity. though it was very probable that he was honored by a good degree of scorn and contempt.

Let Mr. Clay go on; let him fill every newspaper in the country with his gross denunciations against the President; let him continue to set the example of one public man denouncing another as a changeling and a traitor- hat other being his countryman, and once his friend-let him ring the changes of such gross imputations at every dinner table at which he may sit down He was appointed by Mr. Granger and dis for two years; let him do his b st, or his wor t. and what will the end be? He may complete a shout of triumph over the fact that he held the ruin of the Whig party, if that work be not office under this Administration! Who apalready finished by him; he may, and he certainly will, if he can, embarrass the Adminisleast for a time, and flatter himself with deceit- S. Treasury for printing a "personal vindicaful hopes of the future. But all this will be tion" (as Mr. Kendall says Mr. Blair did) of vain. That promised future will never come. Maj. Barry.

Mr. Clay has now entirely thrown off his disguise, drawn his sword, set up his standard, sounded his trumpet, and taken the field in open wer, for a sixth and last campaign. "Victory or death!" It may be well for the American People, before they rally under his command to make themselves sure of the precise objects they expect or desire to gain by the success of such a leader. Indeed, we would like to know what "crowning glory" the great "Harry" himself anticipates as the final reward of his last contest. Is it merely the Presidency? That one fond object of twenty-five years of long deferred hope, which for this quarter of a century he has regarded with the same admiration as the Persian looks up to the sun, and which, as it is about sinking from his sight forever, gleams yet brighter, and surrounds itself with yet more gorgeous and golden hues? Ay, the Pr sidency, the Presidency. And now, suppose it were attainable by Mr. Clay-does he think it would reward him for all the strife and pain and labor. of so many years? Is he to find it, what no one else has found it, a balm for every sorrow and a sure recompense for every toil? Is it to give him permanent and undisputed power? Is it following summary will perhaps give as fair a view to silence exasperated fors, and surround him of his success as any calculations that can be made at with disinterested friends? Will it protect the present time: him from assaults without, or the gnawings of more deadly foes within? Will it gild his name with unsuspected purity, or elevate him above predilections have been tested. Reader, behold the

It is no less strange than melancholy to see an individual now so far advanced towards his journey's end still struggling, with more than the ardor of his youth, for a bauble by the way side, when he should be looking toward another goal and striving for a more lasting reward. Suppose him President, (by means of a coalition with the Globe,) and suppose that others, the friends of his youth and friends for thirty years, should fall upon him, strike their fangs into him, denounce him as false and treacherous-treat him, in short, as he treats the present incumbent, and with justice, of which there is none in the attacks on Mr. Tyler-would he find himself reposing on a bed of roses?

But if even to Mr. Clay his success in the coming struggle would bring so little real and sub-

We may form some idea of the blessings of an Administration of his, from the conduct of the last Congress, which was substantially his,

and governed in most instances by his counsell Mr. Clay came to the extra session of the 27th Congress with Whig majorities in both Houses of Congress. He himself was put at the head of the most important committee of the Senate, and was known to have been consulted in the covered his health.

## The Madisonian.

VOL. VII.—NO. 9.1 WASHINGTON: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1843. TWHOLE NO. 971.

formation of every other committee. His personal and political friend was made Speaker of the House, and of course his voice was decisive in the arrangement of all the House Commit-

The Congress may be said to have been purely his, and indeed a great part of the Cabinet Thus armed with more than regal power, what did Mr. Clay accomplish for his country? What did he produce as the result of his power and his skill? Dust and ashes! dust and ashes upon every interest and every occupation in the land!

A MIGHTY BLAST.

The Globe of yesterday contains the follow-

"The people speak for themselves in their prima-

ry meetings and their conventions. They are now speaking with a loud voice throughout the Union." The Globe, after making the above flourish with his brazen trumpet, copies the proceedings

of a meeting at Roxbury, Mass., in which we find some of the identical abuse of the President But the People are now speaking with a loud voice, says the Globe. Now how many PEOPLE

does the reader suppose spoke at the Roxbury

The Boston Post says:

" The meeting at Roxbury was a very small one, and the successful candidates for delegates to the Worcester convention received only twenty two marks! The whole number of marks was about thirty, we understand. This in a town which cast last fall 583 votes."

The PEOPLE speaking! Rather say a conemptible coterie of scurvey politicians met together to reiterate the abuse of the Washington Globe! We pin our faith to no man's sleeve who depends upon such trickery to reach the

To day we have detected the Globe in an nfamous attempt to impose upon its readers the roice of two dozen insignificant persons as the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE." We request our subscribers and correspondents to favor us with descriptions of all such meetings, where any of the Globe's abuse of the President is intro-

At Springfield (Mass.) FIVE HUNDRED-a maority of the voters-met together, denounced the Globe, and approved the course of the President. The Globe says they were all office-holders and office-seekers! And yet that print heralds forth the doings of twenty-four idlers as the voice of the People. Only twenty-eight met at Roxbury where there are 600 voters! We doubt not the Globe clique have furnished blank denunciatory resolutions for other sections. If so, we ask our friends to expose the base im-

We fancy the Globe's "Voice of the People" vill soon sink into a mere echo.

A Postmaster in the North has been guilty of extensive forgeries, and confessed them,missed by Mr. Wickliffe. Yet the Globe raises pointed Swartwout, &c., &c , &c.?

But the forger did not defraud the Govern-

AN OPINION .- The Charleston Mercury, says :taking office under this Administration, we should certainly warn him to keep clear of it, unless he were hard pressed for bread and had no other honest way to get it."-Balt. Patriot.

We would suggest to the editor's friends to 'advise with him" by all means. However, we hope Mr. Calhoun will not remove the Mercury's friends whether they "advise with him" or not.

THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE. Mr. Clay has never been defeated as a candidate for the

Presidency.

That great statesman had, without any thing like an effort m the part of his friends, a majority of votes in the (Har-But TREACHERY was at work. . . lique in Massachusetts and New York triumphed over right; and we are now reaping the glorious

Mr. Clay has never yet been publicly before the people as a candidate for the Presidency .- U. S. Gazette, Au

Mr. Clay got in 1824, " 1832, 49 11 " 1836, (by proxy) 26 " 1839, not nominated.

And what is Mr. Clay's prospects in 1844? The

STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN .- Elections have been

Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, New York, Kentucky, Tennessee-6. Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Georgia, Mississippi, Louisinna. Arkansas, Mis ouri, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan-20.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TROUBLE .- Advices from England assure us, says the Boston Mercantile Jourstantial good, how much less would enure to his nal, that the Rev. Mr. Richards and Haalilio, the Commissioners from the King of the Sandwich Islands, are in a fair way of accomplishing the objects of their visit to Great Britain, and will doubtless succeed in establishing amicable relations with that country on a permanent basis.

They were to leave London for Paris about the 1st of September-and will probably return to this country in October, on their way back to the Sandwich Islands. Haalilio has been quite unwell-at one time seriously so-but when the Britannia left he had re-

no doubt, launched at Philadelphia yesterday. The Chronicle gives her length from the outside of stem to the outside of stern port, on the upper deck, 160 feet 8 inches; extreme breadth of beam 30 feet; depth of hold 20 feet 6 inches; number of masts 3mainmast, above deck, 125 feet; foremost, above deck, 122 feet; mizzen mast, above deck, 100 feet; length of main yard, 68 feet.

Number of boats, 5-1 gig, 2 waste and 2 quarter

Her armament will consist of six 42 lb. carronades and two 12 inch wrought iron guns, (Capt. Stockton's invention,) capable, each, of throwing balls weighing 214 lbs.

The Princeton is 680 tons burthen, and will carry, when equipped for service, 135 seamen, ordinary eamen, landsmen, marines, and boys.

Her engine is of 220 horse power, but capable of working up to 259 horse power. Her draft of water will probably be about 15 feet

when fully equipped for service. She has two full suits of sails, 32 in each. Anchors -; Chain cables, 2-1; inch, and 155

The following are the names of the officers at present attached to the Princeton :- Commander-Capt. R. F. Stockton; Lieutenants-W. E. Hunt, Ed. R. Thompson and R E Johnson; Pas. Midshipman-Ed. A. Barnet; Acting Master-Madison Rush; Gunner-R. S. King.

Capt. Stockton, of the United States Navy, gave a dinner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Tuesday afternoon, to upwards of six hundred persons. The guests comprised the workmen employed in building the United States steamer Princeton, and their

The Hon. Mr. Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy visited the Navy Yard on Tuesday morning, and was received with the usual honors.

"THE PEOPLE SPEAKING."

The last Portsmouth (Va.) Chronicle and Old Dominion gives the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at that place, which meeting certainly very effectually endorsed the course of the Globe-or rather "scored" it into

The Chronicle and Old Dominion thus speaks

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

One of the largest public meetings we have ever attended in Portsmouth, was held last meeting at the Town Hall, to give expression to public feeling in relation to President Tyler. The proceedings will be found in our paper of to day.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

ADJOURNED DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice, the adjourned Tyler, meeting took place at the Town Hall, in Portsmouth, Va. on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant.

The spacious room was crowded in every part, and nany went away unable to gain admittance. Dr. J. P. Young took the chair, and Mr. E. S.

Gayle acted as Secretary. On motion, it was resolved that a committee o five be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The following were the committee: Theophilus Fisk, William Collins, Thomas Green, John A. Foreman, and Hol-

The committee having retired a few moments, Mr. Fisk reported the following, which were adopted by

It is a principle universally recognized and acknow ledged by the Republican party in this country, that The assertion that Clay is the People are the source of all political power; that they alone possess absolute sovereignty, and that their will is the supreme law; that all power possessed by the Government is derived from them, and that all laws enacted by their agents should be im partial, equal and just, administered for the benefit of the great whole, to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest possible number. Recognising these cardinal principles, we claim the unquestionable and inherent right of assembling together to discuss the merits of our public agents, to examine their principles and policy, to investigate their public acts, and then to approve or condemn, as facts may warrant, and as strict justice shall determine.

Governed by these principles, actuated by these motives, we have met together this evening. We have come up from our homes on the present occa-sion, to exercise the privilege of freemen; to express our honest convictions of right, and truth, and ustice, without fear and without favor or hope of

Resolved, That the President of the United States merits, and should receive, the profound gratitude and respect of every true patriot in the land, for his unshrinking firmness, his unwavering devotion to reoblican principles, in defeating the attempts of the federal party to fasten upon the country a mommoth

Resolved, That in defeating this wicked contrivance, he has saved the country from the misrule of federalism which for the next quarter of a century, would otherwise have been entailed upon us like an verpowering incubus; fettering our free thoughts, blighting our national prosperity, and undermining

our civil liberty.

R solved, That in the administration of John Tyler, as at present conducted, we recognize the prin ciples of the old school of republicanism, as prac-tised by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson; and that we believe them to be such as must commend the present Chief Magistrate to the warm and zealous support of all who prefer principles to party.

Resolved, That under the wise policy of President Tyler, difficulties with foreign nations have been adjusted, vexatious questions amicably settled and the great interests of this proud Republic, have been watched over and protected with the most jealous care; our former prosperity, so painfully eclipsed for the last few years, is now assuming the most cheerful and promising aspect; all our national interests are improving, and it is not too much to hope, that at no distant day, labor and enterprise will again

command their adequate reward. Resolved, That in spite of the malicious slanders of his political enemies, our Chief Magistrate has stood forth the unshaken champion of the rights of the toiling millions, and that we have the promise in what has so nobly done, that he will continue to stand their friend and the protector of their rights, while he retains political power. No President has ever done more to advance their interests, and no one deerves more gratitude and respect at their hands.

Resolved, That in the appointment of the distinguished Democrats, Messrs. Henshaw and Nelson, to place in his Cabinet, the Chief Magi-trate has giment shall bereafter be administered upon the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy; that we cordially approve of these appointments, believing them to be the happiest that could have been made.

ed, That we have viewed with deep amaze- ile will hold a council with the tribe. nent and disapprobation, the uncalled for, unwise, ungenerous, and unjust attacks of the Washingtor Globe, and a few other papers professing to be De ocratic, upon the present Administration. truth, right, as well as sound policy, demand that this

mate a candidate for the next Presidency; that we consider it indispensable to the harmony of the party as well as demanded by equal and exact justice, that the delegates should be chosen by districts and vote capita; and that any other mode would be anti-publican and unjust.

Resolved, That we are the uncompromising foes of a protective tariff, a national bank, and the distribution the following day.

U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON.-This steamer was, tion of the sales of the public lands; that we are the unwavering advocates of a complete divorce of the government and the banks, of economy in the public xpenses, simplicity in our form of government and

of equal laws and equal rights

Resolved, That we repose full confidence in the republican principles of John Tyler, and should be be nominated by the democratic convention, we will spare no efforts to secure his election in 1844.

Mr. William Morrill, on behalf of the Working-Whereas, President Tyler has declared that "the workingmen of the country may justly be regarded as its main stay and support; and that he would as

soon be chargeable with any other offence as that of INJUSTICE OF OPPRESSION to them"-And whereas, all his public acts as President of the United States, having a bearing upon that "merito-rious class," have been in strict conform ty with that

Be it therefore resolved, That his unwavering devotion to the welfare of Workingmen, and the producing interests of the country, have won for him our highest estem and confidence; and we do cheerfully recommend the name of John Tyler to the Democratic National Convention as a suitable candidate for the Presidency in 1844; and we will use all honorable means to accomplish so desirable a result.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when it will be criminal in the working men not to sustain such men as sustain the interest and the dign ty of labor; and

to this end we call on the working men throughout the country to act in unison with us. Resolved, That all newspapers throughout the Uni-on friendly to the triumph of Democracy over Fede-ralism—honesty over fraud—and a just compensation ralism—honesty over fraud—and a just compensation for diligent labo/ against : tock-gambling and money-shaving, are respectfully requested to publish these

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend to the friends of President Tyler throughout the country, to hold public meetings at once, and organize their forces for the coming campaign. A measure of this sort is indispensatle to future success.

On motion of Mr. E. S. Gayle, it was

Resolved, That the envenomed malignity with which President Tyler has been assailed throughout the country, because he dared to do his duty to his God and to the People, furnishes one of the strongest rea-sons why he should, by that People, be sustained and

Several spirited addresses were made, and the highest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourn-

ed with three hearty cheers for John Tyler.

JOHN P. YOUNG, Chairman. E. S. GAYLE, Secretary.

COOPER'S NEW NOVEL.

We have received from Mr. Franck Taylor of this city Cooper's last work, WYANDOTTE, or

the HUTTED KNOLL, in 2 vols. Price 25 cents each. Published by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. We commend this exciting American work to our American readers.

[FROM A MISSOURI CORRESPONDENT.] TURN HIM OUT!

The Platte Eagle, published in the most Democratic region of Missouri, and which flies at its mast head the names of Van Buren and Johnson for the Presidence and Vice Presidency, discourses thus concerning the President and the faction by whom he is opposed: "PRESIDENT TYLER.

"The July number of the Democratic Review, contains an article relating to Mr. Tyler, which we are quite sure, will not meet the approbation of the Democratic party. Justice and charity are ennobling attributes, and both we have ever believed stand as the basis of those great principles for which Democrats are contending. Proscription and vindictiveness are the antipodes of these, and he who would
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ral Whiggery in 1844." We will not stop to discuss with the Eagle which division of the old Jackson party has most need of repentance," or of "returning" to the true faith, or which of the distinguished names that will be presented to the Convention would best (or which least) subserve the great purpose of combining and arraying an effective opposition to Mr. Clay. By-gones should be treated as by gones-RECIPROCALLY, and in good taith-if we would "unite" the whole Demo-Review, and a few others out of Missouri, to and united support at the Polls. ed out for them by the candidate of 1848.

In Missouri, everything denotes that an occasional correspondent, as early as March last, interests of our common country; and as such, fully wrote prophetically when assuring us that Resorted, That the recent action of the National submission as heretoforo,"

INDIAN TROUBLES .- There seems to be considera ble appreliension on the Western fron ier, that diffi-culties with the Indians will take place. We learn from the Platte Eagle that the Ottoes, in a council with Major Miller, their agent, refused to sign re ccipts for provisions issued to them; and, moreover, gave him to understand that he must leave their naon. This, and the attack of some of the Ottoe per e on the fleet of Mackinaw boats, were reported t the proper department. Mr. Mitchell, superinten dent of Indian affairs, a few days since passed up with a company of infantry on a visit to the Ottoes.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.-The Hon. James M. orter, Secretary of War, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and took lodgings at Bridges' Merchants' hotel. The Hon. David Henshaw, Secretary of the gnoble warfare should cease at once and forever.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held at Baltimore in May next, to nomHon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, was still at Bedford Springs on Saturday.

> CHILD BURNT TO DEATH -We regret to learn tha a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Burch, of this city who resides on the mail, near Maryland avenue, wa so severely burnt on Wednesday last that she died

THE PRESIDENT .- No. 1. The reputations of public men are the property of nation and constitute its moral wealth, and it should be the pride as it is the duty of every citizen, to protect them from the assaults of political malevolence. Common honesty demands that every man should be judged with fairness, that opinions at variance with the uniform tenor of his actions and declarations should not be attributed to him for the sole purpose of affording to malice a pretext for denunciation. our country, at least, detraction should not be a wea-pon of political controversy. Let the word policy, according to the hitherto prevailing acceptation, be expunged from our vocabulary, and truth and honesty be the only standards by which the opinions and actions of men shall be tested. The corruptions of the old world, where a tie is diplomacy and language is used not to convey but to conceal the thoughts and intentions, are unworthy of toleration among a free peo-ple—permit a digression to enable me to say that un-der the present administration a new era in diplomacy has commenced. The late treaty between Great Britain and the United States, so advantageous to both countries and important to the peace of the world, was the result of honesty. Two honorable men, in the integrity of their minds seeking only justice for their respective countries, and disdaining the artifices of diplomacy, advanced to their object with a truthful simplicity of purpose, which enabled them to ac complish in three months what the tortuous policy of complish in three months what the tortuous pointy of scheming diplomatists had been unable to effect in half a century. To return to the text. Towards no man who has occupied the elevated station of President, at any period of our history, has the measure of justice been so stinted or the courtesies even of of justice been so stinted or the courtesies even decency so little extended as to President Tyler. The title which the Constitution confers is denied to him-the vocabulary of Billingsgate has been exhausted, and no terms of reproach, however vile and opprobrious, has been withheld as unfitting. And th question is pertinent, why with a reputation for talent, honesty and consistency, which through a long course of years secured the confidence of his own State and

and traitorous, unworthy the confidence of a generous people? I join issue with his defamers, and will make apparent why he should not. The questions which have occupied the public mind for the jast twenty years, to the exclusion almost of all others, and upon which the great parties of the nation have been divided, are a Tariff of Protection and a Bank of the United States, to which has been superadded the distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the public lands, and the as-sumption by the nation of the debts of the individual States. My attention shall be directed to the two first at present. The opinions of no public man have been more frequently expressed or better known than Mr. Tyler's on these engrossing subjects. His speeches and votes in the Senate for a long series of years manifested his opposition to them. It is unne-cessary to particularize where all bear the same impress of firm, uncompromising determination, and I challenge the production of vote or speech which indicates the slightest vacillation of purpose or change of sentiment on either of these questions. Born Democrat, and educated as it were at the very feet of the great apostle of Democracy, his mind thoroughly nabued with its principles, they have become a part of his nature, and as soon can the leopard change his spots as John Tyler apostatize from the leading principle of Democracy, the "greatest good to the greatest number," and both Bank and Tariff being "for the benefit of the few at the expense of

his elevation to the highest honors in her gift, which

won for him the electoral votes of three-fourths o

the States for the second honor in the gift of the peo

ple, with the probable contingency of succeeding to the first, why should he be regarded as false, perjured

the many," are violations of that principle, besides wanting the sanction of the Constitution. In the further prosecution of this defence, I shall show, that so far from abandoning, Mr. Tyler has ever supported the true principles of De mocracy with a firmness and consistency alike honorable to his character as a man and his sagacity and honesty as a statesman. In order to do this it is unnecessary to extend our retrospect beyond the session of 1832. Proverbially fleeting and evanesa, the courtly Van Buren, the eloquent Clay, the Polk inte lectual Calhoun, and the honest and consistent Tyabove referred to, embraces a most interesti country. The tariff act of 1828 emphatically a bill ninations, rendering all other interests tribulina of the act of nullification, and threatened civil the as a right resulting from the constitution, but as para mount to it, to be resorted to when every constitution Whether the State of South Carolina was jus-

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT AMESBURY At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the State Convention, John S. Morse, Esq. was chosen Chair-

man, and Philip Osgood, Esq. Secretary. The meeting then proceeded to elect two delegates, Jonathan Nayson and D. M. Tuxbury, to said Convention. Subsequently, J. Nayson, Esq. submitted to the meeting the following Resolutions, which, after dis-

resion, were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Democratic party of Amesbury, sincerely desiring the complete union and ferfect har-mony of the Party in all its future conflicts with its nents, would hereby express their highest re gard for, and confidence in, the several individuals whose names have been suggested as Republican candidates for the Presidency; and that, in the secratic family in opposition to Federal Whiggery in 1844. We shall practice what we thus candidates for the Presidency; and that, in the selection of a candidate we are content to abide the decision of a National Convention—promising that preach-leaving to the Globe, the Democratic | the candidate thus nominated shall receive our hearty

Resolved, That for his vetoes of the corrupt Bank continue the tortuous and suicidal course mark- Bills, and for his resistance, generally, to the mad the party, in Tennessee, to attempt to drive the peoof a true Jeffersonian Republican, and as the friend and defender of democratic principles and the best

thereafter ultraism would "crawl and wriggle, Administration, in removing from office obnoxious and instead of boldly giving the word, and frowning incompetent whigs, and appointing to their places able and well tried democrats furnishes additional able and well tried democrats furnishes additional evidence of the democratic character and tendencies of that administration, and calls for and receives our

warme-t approbation and support.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in he ability and sound political integrity of the Hon David Henshaw; and view his appointment to the high and responsible station he now fills, as no less a deserved and fitting compliment to him, as a valued citizen and able statesman, than to the democraey of Massachusetts, whose principles he has ever herished and whose advancement and success, it times past, be has so signally contributed to promote Resolved, That the Delegates to the State ention from this town, be hereby instructed to vote

or the district system of representation and voting in he National Convention, should that matter be there aised; and also in favor of referring all action in rerence to the selection of a candidate for President y the State Convention, to the several District Conntions which shall be convened for the purpose of lecting delegates to the National Convention.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Essex Banner, and other Democratic papers.

JOHN S. MORSE, Chairman. PHILIP ORGOOD, Secretary.

DIED

Yesterday morning, a few miles from the City, and near the residence of Col. Brooks, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, in the eighy-fifth year of her age.

Fro a the Chronicle & Old Domis POOR MR. CLAY-CHRONOLOGY. This gentleman was once the pride of the Demo-racy, but he fell like Lucifer from Heaven, and

cracy, but he fell like Lucifer from Heaven, and sought his proper place among the Federal party. Thrice has he tried to rise to the dignity of the President having a majority sidency. In 1824, he was beaten, having a majority of 187 of the electoral votes sgainst him. In the succeeding winter, by and with the advice of a certain editor who is now scattering fire brands in the Democratic party, he committed the heinous offence against political honesty, by violating his trust, be-traying his constituents, and electing in the House of Representatives, John Qincy Adams to the Presidency, for which act of treachery he was appointed Secretary of State, that office being then thought the direct line of succession to the Presidency. In 1828, he held back for his master to take the field against the veteran hero, Jackson. The result of that contest drove both him and his maser into bitter disgrace and retirement. In .1832, e came forward himself, and determined to try his ortune against the people's favorite, and the result was a defeat, with a majority of 188 votes against him. In 1835, he dared not enter the lists against Mr. Van Buren. In 1840 he urged his claims before the Harrisburg Convention, they were not listened to there, and the Convention threw him overhoard— this was tantamount to a third defeat for they had then the power to make him President in defiance of the will of the majority. In 1841 he came into Con-gress the acknowledged leader of the most powerful majority of subservient tools that ever were collected together. He determined to bend every measure to his advancement, and the attainment of his own elevation. John Tyler was true to himself, true to the Constitution, and true to the pledge of the Whig party, that they would not charter a the Whig party, that they would not charler a Bank monster, and although that subservient majority did pass such a bill in defiance of pledge and promise, by the direction of Mr. Clay, it could not become a law, and Clay was prevented from using that lever of corruption to clevate himself. In 1842, the Whigs began to cast their eyes upon other individuals of their party, and Scott and Webster were spoken of as candidates before the Whig Convention. CL. w fired at this, and by his orders it was proclaimed through his presses that he was the choice of the universal Whig party, and consequently that there should be no Convention of Whigs to make a selection for a candidate for the Presidency. ake a selection for a candidate for the Presidency. To this that party has demurred, and he has been ination in 1844. To keep him alive and before the people, he has some most egregious blockheads writing letters to him on various subjects, to which he gives replies of learned length, that are spread before the eyes of the multitud Of all the letters that have been written to him

for this purpose the one lately addressed to him by "Messrs. Cameron & Fall, publishers of the Tennessee Agriculturist," caps the climax. They gravely ask him " to at his present views as to the station that the mechanical portion of our population should occupy in the United States are?" and also as to the subject of home industry and manufactures. To this question, so gravely and simply put, Mr. CLAY sends a letter filled with a little of every thing. When we first read the question, we were ready to exclaim with honest Dogerry, "O that somebody were by to write down Messis. Cameron & Fall.—asses;" but the re-ply of Mr. Clay has made us hold our expression of that ejaculation, as we might probably be induced to include him with them. In that reply, he speaks of the ease with which the Govern-ment might be administered, of Protection to Manufactures and Commerce; of his willingness for free trade between the States of the Union, but wish for restrictive tariffs with foreign countries, in order that the home manufacturers may be protected and en-riched at the expense of the home consumers, and ex-presses his astonishment that the present unjust and miquitous Tariff which he represents as " and equitable," should meet with strong and decided opposition. To the question which he puts off to the end, he thus replies: "I think that all citizens, na-tive and naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in ciety, as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety, and general deportment. be a good boy, and you shall have a piece of sugar! So much for Mr. Clay to the present time.

From the Philadelphia Mercury & Evening Journal.

THE LATE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE. Gov. Polk is one of the very best stump speakers in the nation. Besides he has a character without spot or blemish. While in Congress he presided with singular ability as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and yet, with all our personal regard for Governor Polk, we always thought it bad policy

no true Democrat whatever he may think of himself. Portions of the article to which we have referred, are not subject to the impulation implied here, but we do not sesitate to disapprove of its general tenor.

The Democrats should have chosen another candidate instead of Mr. Polk. For it ought not to be ex-pected that those who but two or three years before had voted Mr. Polk out of the Executive chair would be so inconsistent as to change round and vote again-certainly not enough to alter a considerable

Indeed the re-nomination of Mr. Polk was calculated to throw a deep cloud over the prospects of the party; particularly as there is not one man in a thousand, who would be willing to avow that he was mis-

taken in his former vote.

If another candidate had been put on the course instead of Mr. Polk, many more votes would undoubtedly have been cast for him, without the parties giving them evincing any inconsistency. But it was to much to ask the freemen of the State, who had voted Mr. Polk out of office, to turn around and vote him in again.

When the people of a State have once expressed an opinion against an Executive, it is idle to ask them in the course of three years to recant and put him back again where his political position is unchanged. After a lapse of many years, an attempt at re-election of an ousted candidate may be made, because there may, in that time, be a change of opinion, but all immediate trials must necessarily fail. ing of a candidate defeated by a considerable majority immediately after his defeat, for an office from which he has just been ejected by the popular will, is in fact lite

We take it for granted that Tennessee will hereafter not nominate a candidate who has been vetoes by the people for the Executive chair. The suprethe Democracy is too important to the wellbeing of the country to have it hung upon the destiny of a candidate who but three years ago has been oted out of office.

The running of Governor Polk immediately after on, or that they would without fail on sober second thought re-instate him. It was a most rash and unfortunate experiment on the part of the head men of ple back into the Polk ranks, immediately after they had in so open a manner abandoned him. It was rash and unfortunate to run Mr. Polk, not only on account of the almost certain prospect of defeat, b t more especially on account of the great risk the party ran of losing two Democratic United States Seators from Tennessee.

We lament this injudicious re-nomination in Tennessee, and trust that it will, for all time to come, be an abiding lesson, written deeply upon the memory of the Democratic party; and that it will hereafter a a standing rule not to put a man in the field for an office, who was voted out of that office at the preceding election by a respectable majority of the people. Indeed, it would seem to us little less than a sneer at heir former judgment, calculated to rouse their indignation, when the object of the party should be to win their support. If there be any man in the whole ountry eminently fitted to stem the torrent of public opinion and capable of asking the people to change beir judgment in relation to himself, that man was Sovernor Polk, and yet we see that he was beaten by a larger majority than in his preceding defeat.

And it is our solemn opinion that, out of the thou-ands who went against Governor Polk when he was the executive chair, not one changed his vote for Mr. Polk at the last contest.

W ASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS. V The subscribers respectfully remind parents that this institution will be opened on Monday next, September 4th, on which day, at 9 o'clock A. M., it is desired that these young gentlemen who are already engaged, and others that may wish to become pupils, should assemble at the school room, over the Washington L bear, in North Eleventh strest, im-

washington L biar., in North Eleventh strest, immediately opposite the City Post Office.

D. E. ARNOLD,

sep 1—d3t

A. N. GIRAULT.